REMARKS

The Office Action dated July 17, 2003 has been received and carefully noted. The following remarks, are submitted as a full and complete response thereto. The following remarks, are submitted as a full and complete response thereto. Claims 14-19 are pending in the application, and are respectfully submitted for consideration. No new matter has been added.

CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 USC § 103

Claims 14-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Creamer et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,028,917).

The Office Action alleged that *Creamer* discloses all of the elements of the claimed invention, with the exception of "saving service parameters given by the first process in the service request." The Office Action however alleges, "It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that in any communications network or multiprocessor systems environment there are always communications between processes, for example, modify/update/refresh parameters to a standard telephone services; and saving service parameters given by the user in the service request, for example, user account ID, service parameters . . . for the purpose of repeating/refreshing services." Applicant submits that the prior art cited in the Office Action fails to teach, suggest or disclose the limitations of the claims. Therefore, reconsideration is respectfully requested for the reasons which follow.

Claim 14, upon which claims 15-19 are dependent, recites a procedure for interprocess data transfer in a telephone exchange system in which the processes transmit messages between themselves in order to provide services between the processes. A first process requests a service from a second process. The second process, based on the request, starts providing the service to the first process and terminates the service when a predetermined condition is fulfilled. The procedure includes the steps of saving, informing and refreshing. The method saves, with the second process, service parameters given by the first process in the service request. The method informs the second process, when requesting the service with the first process, that the service request concerns a service to be refreshed. The method refreshes the service in accordance with the saved service parameters when the first process wishes to be continued.

Applicant submits that the prior art fails to disclose or suggest the elements of the invention as set forth in claims 14-19, and thereby fails to provide the critical and nonobvious advantages that are provided by the invention. To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all of the claimed limitations. There must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination must be found in the prior art, and not be based on Applicant's disclosure. See M.PE.P. §§ 2143.01 and 2143.03.

Creamer discloses a predefined class of authorized users of the PSTN (public switched telephone network) access to extended telephone services through public communication networks external to the PSTN, including the web and Internet. Authorized users in the predefined class can receive the extended services at their residences, offices, and at a remote location. Authorized users can activate respective extended services through the external networks. The extended telephone services include variations of standard telephone services such as call waiting, caller ID, call forwarding facsimile image transmittal, and voice mail. Analog telephone signals are intercepted and redirected in digital form through external data communication networks such as the web. A web user who is also in the class of the authorized PSTN users can activate and receive delivery of the extended telephone services at a computer linked to the PSTN intelligence through the web. Thus, the web user can receive the extended services through a telephone line associated with a base telephone account.

Applicant respectfully submits that *Creamer* fails to render claims 14-19 obvious because the prior art fails to disclose or suggest each and every element of the claims. According to one embodiment of the present invention, a telephone exchange system may include separate processes that communicate between themselves. Data transfer between may often be tied to a given point of time or a given event. Such "an interprocess data transfer event" may be called a service. A service request may remain valid until a certain termination criterion is met (Application, page 1, lines 5-15). According to the invention, a first process requesting service need not give a new service

request to a second process if the service has been used before. A service that has been activated earlier can be continued by only "refreshing" it. Refreshment, in the invention, differs from normal service initiation in that the first process does not send any service parameters to the second process, but the second process executes the service in accordance with parameters received earlier (Application, page 1, line 31- page 2, line 3). In one embodiment, refreshment of a service may be effected even if the service is not being used. When requesting a service, the first process requesting the services "informs" the second process providing the service that the second service request concerns "a service to be refreshed." In this case the second process saves the service parameters. When receiving a mere refresh message, the second process will be able to offer the correct service to the first process (Application, page 2, lines 4-13).

In another embodiment of the present invention, refreshment of a service may be effected when the service is being used. If it has been defined that the service is to be terminated after a predetermined number of services but the service must still be continued beyond the predetermined time, the service is refreshed before the specified number of times is reached. This features eliminates the need to "restart" the service and send the service parameters over and over again (Application, page 2, lines 14-22).

Thus, one advantage of the present invention is that the service duration can be set to a predetermined value. Thus, a separate request is not needed for each service, but by using suitable refresh intervals, the services can be controlled. Therefore, this process does not impose a load of unnecessary services on the service provider.

In contrast, *Creamer* discloses a telephone service to provide extended services such as call waiting indications to a computer through an external network such as the web or Internet. This allows a user to screen waiting calls, ignore unwanted calls, route calls to extended voice mail services and immediately accept delivery of a call. Analog signals indicating the origins of waiting calls are redirected to an authorized user's computer via the web and displayed to the user on the computer's monitor. The displayed indications enable the user to screen and rank their importance.

If the user is online when an incoming call is detected, the user's local service region determines if the user has stipulated conditions on the delivery of the extended call transfer function where the call is routed to the user through the web after a predetermined number of standard telephone rings (*Creamer*, col. 13, lines 29-37).

In col. 14, line 61-col. 15, line 9 in *Creamer,* when parties of a telephone call have disconnected from the telephone call ("yes" at 126, FIG. 7d) action 128 is taken to invoke the terminating process shown in FIG. 7g, starting at 160 in Figure 7g. In this process, the switch port is freed up (i.e. rendered available for another call connection). If the user is still online connected to the web server ("yes" at decision 166), the initial page indicating the extended services currently active is displayed to that user (operation 168), and the processes are repeated starting at FIG. 7a. The page presentation indicated at 168 can be accomplished either by sending a full page to the user's web browser or by signaling the browser to restore a page previously cached in the user's computer.

Creamer does not render the claims obvious because in *Creamer,* when the extended services are forwarded to the user computer, the user's computer is not informed that the "extended services" concern a service to be refreshed. Instead, in *Creamer*, the "repeated" process is only initiated when the user remains connected to the web (*Creamer,* col. 15, lines 1-5) after the termination of a telephone call and not because the second process was informed that the services requested concerned a service to be refreshed. Applicant also respectfully submits that *Creamer* does not render claims 1-14 obvious because as admitted in the Office Action *Creamer* does not disclose or suggest "saving service parameters given by the first process in the service request." Furthermore, if *Creamer* does not save the parameters in the first process, inherently, *Creamer* also does not "refresh the service in accordance with the saved service parameters when the first process wishes to be continued."

Although the Office Action alleges that the step of saving would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, Applicant further submits that the teaching of *Creamer* does not provide any motivation or suggestion of such a step.

Furthermore, Applicant notes that an inconsistency exists in the Office Action. In the second section (at the bottom of page 2) the Office Action admits that *Creamer et al.* does not suggest the step of saving service parameters given by the first process in the service request. However, on page 3 regarding claim 15, the Office Action alleges that *Creamer et al.* teaches that service parameters given by the first process are saved. Applicant submits that *Creamer* neither discloses nor suggests the limitations of claim 1

and claim 15.

Another noted distinction between the present invention and the *Creamer* is that *Creamer et al.*'s solution acts between a PSTN and an external communication network, whereas the present invention relates to "an interprocess data transfer in a telephone exchange system in which processes transmits messages between themselves", as recited in claim 1. Furthermore, in *Creamer et al.* there is not a clear indication of a first and second process, wherein the first process requests a service from the second process.

For at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection since *Creamer* does not render independent claim 14 obvious.

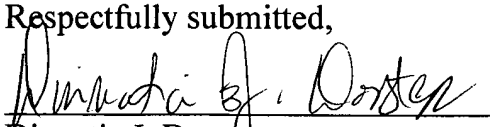
In addition, claims 15-19 depend from claim 14 and are therefore allowable at least for the reasons claim 14 is allowable, respectively, and for the specific limitations recited therein.

Thus, Applicant submits that certain clear and important distinctions exist between the cited prior art and the claimed invention. Applicant submits that these distinctions are more than sufficient to render the claims of the invention unanticipated by and unobvious in view of the prior art. It is therefore requested that claims 14-19 be found allowable, and this application passed to issue.

If for any reason the Examiner determines that the application is not now in condition for allowance, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner contact, by telephone, the applicant's undersigned attorney at the indicated telephone number to arrange for an interview to expedite the disposition of this application.

In the event this paper is not being timely filed, the applicant respectfully petitions for an appropriate extension of time. Any fees for such an extension together with any additional fees may be charged to Counsel's Deposit Account 50-2222.

Respectfully submitted,



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Enclosures: Revocation and New Power of Attorney